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THE HOME VEGETABLE GARDEN.

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VEGETABLES fresh from the garden are much more appetizing than those which have been gathered for some time. More vegetables would be eaten if grown at home, and there would be less desire for the more expensive kinds of food, which would result in considerable saving by the end of the year.

Many persons in cities and towns who have no gardens could produce some vegetables if they would, and it is to try to induce every one to grow vegetables who can that this little pamphlet has been prepared.

Preparation of the Soil.—To get the best results the soil should be brought into good tilth. When beginning gardening in cities and towns it is often found that many difficulties have to be overcome before the soil is in really good condition. Old cans, stones, bricks, pieces of wood, broken toys and many other things must be removed or buried so deeply that they will not be troublesome. Then it often happens that the subsoil from the cellar of the house has been thrown over the yard in order to level the ground. This is sometimes of great depth. This subsoil is usually either a stiff clay or sand. Clay, while it will give more hard work, is usually a much better material to start with than sand. If there is much coal ashes in the yard most of them should be removed altogether or buried in one corner of the yard. A little ashes mixed with the clay will help make it more friable or more open, but there is little plant food in coal ashes and there should be a minimum of

them in good garden soil. A mixture of sand and clay makes a soil of better consistency than either one of these alone. An application of lime to clay at the rate of about two tons per acre or about 100 pounds to a garden 25 x 40 feet in size, or even half that quantity and thoroughly mixed with the clay, will help in breaking it up, but the most important thing of all is the manure, preferably rotted stable manure if it can be obtained. This should be well worked through the upper foot of ground whether it be loamy soil, clay, or sand. If the manure is strawy it should be well dug in so that the straw will not be pulled out when the soil is raked. The great aim should be to eventually get the soil into such a condition that it will neither bake nor become hard in a dry time nor dry out readily and both of these conditions will be brought about by the liberal use of manure which adds plant food in an easily available form and helps to form humus which is so essential to a good physical condition of the soil. Clay soils should not be dug when they are very wet as this will cause them to bake badly; by waiting until they are fairly dry they can be worked more easily and without fear of doing any harm.

A spade, a hoe, a garden rake, and a digging fork are the four chief tools needed in gardening. Narrow hoes and rakes are best for small gardens, or well-made children's tools but with long handles. The surface soil should be made as level, smooth, and as fine as possible. If the soil for two or three

inches down is in good condition a quick germination of the seed will usually be assured.

LIST OF BEST VEGETABLES.

Asparagus.—Palmetto is proving a better variety than Conover Colossal for general planting, as it is not so subject to the disease known as Asparagus Rust. Argenteuil is also a good variety.

Beans.—Round Pod Kidney Wax and Wardwell Kidney Wax are two of the best yellow-podded or wax bush beans, and are both early. Hodson Wax has a large pod. Stringless Green Pod, Early Red Valentine and Early Refugee are three good, green-podded varieties. Refugee or Thousand to One is one of the best later sorts. Among Lima beans, the dwarf or bush forms are the most satisfactory.

Beets.—Meteor, Detroit Red, Crosby Egyptian and Eclipse are some of the best.

Borecole or Kale.—Dwarf Green Curled Scotch.

Broccoli.—White Cape.

Brussels Sprouts.—Improved Dwarf. The Dwarf varieties have been found more satisfactory than the tall-growing ones.

Cabbage.—Early Jersey Wakefield, Copenhagen Market (early), Succession (medium), Danish Ballhead and Drumhead Savoy (late), Red Dutch (red) is a good list.

Cauliflower.—Early Dwarf Erfurt and Early Snowball.

Carrots.—Chantenay is one of the best, but if a good extra early sort is required, the Early Scarlet Horn can be planted with advantage. It is a small variety.

Celery.—Golden Self-Blanching (Paris Golden Yellow) (early), French Success, Noll Magnificent, Perfection Heartwell, Triumph, Winter Queen are all good late varieties. London Red is a good red one. White Plume is desirable for the prairies.

Corn.—Early Malcolm, Malakoff, Peep O'Day (extra early), Early Fordhook, Early Cory (early), Golden Bantam (second early), Early Evergreen and Black Mexican (medium), Stowell Evergreen, Country Gentleman (late).

In planting, the Country Gentleman should not be omitted, as it lengthens the season very considerably and is of fine quality.

For the prairie provinces and other parts of Canada where the nights are cool, Squaw and Extra Early Adams, though not sweet varieties, develop better than others.

Cucumbers.—Peerless White Spine or White Spine, Davis Perfect, Cool and Crisp, and Giant Pera are some of the most satisfactory. Boston Pickling and Chicago Pickling are good pickling sorts.

Egg Plant.—New York Improved and Long Purple succeed best.

Lettuce.—Grand Rapids, Black-Seeded Simpson (early curled), Iceberg, New York, Giant Crystal Head, Crisp as Ice, and Improved Hanson (curled cabbage), Improved Salamander (uncurled cabbage). Grand Rapids is the best variety for forcing. Iceberg remains headed longest in summer, and should always be planted. Trianon and Paris are two of the best Cos varieties.

Melons, Musk.—Long Island Beauty and Hackensack are two of the earliest and best of the Nutmeg type. Montreal is later, but of larger size and finer flavour. Emerald Gem and Paul Rose are two of the best yellow fleshed melons.

Melons, Water.—Cole Early, Salzer Earliest, Ice Cream, Phinney Early are some of the most reliable.

Onions.—Yellow Globe Danvers and Large Red Wethersfield are two of the best and most reliable. Australian Brown is also good. Prize Taker is a good variety for transplanting.

Parsley.—Double Curled is as good as any.

Peppers.—Cayenne, Chili, Cardinal, The Early Neapolitan is one of the earliest of the large peppers.

Peas.—Gregory Surprise (extra early), Thos. Laxton, Gradus, American Wonder, Nott Excelsior, Sutton Early Giant (early), Sutton Excelsior, Premium Gem (second early), McLean Advancer, Heroine and Stratagem (medium to late). The foregoing varieties, not being tall growers, may be grown without supports. Quite Content, Telephone and

Champion of England are three of the best tall-growing sorts.

Radishes.—Early: Scarlet White Tipped Turnip, Rosy Gem, French Breakfast, Red Rocket (red), Icicle (white).

Rhubarb.—Linneus, Victoria.

Salsify.—Long White, Sandwich Islands.

Spinach.—Victoria, Thicleaved.

Squash.—White Bush Scallop, Long White Bush, Summer Crookneck. Late: Delicious, Hubbard.

Tomatoes.—Early: Alacrity, Sparks Earliana, Chalks Early Jewel, Bonny Best, Dominion Day (scarlet). Medium: Matchless, Trophy (scarlet), Livingston Globe, Plentiful (purplish pink).

Turnips.—Early: Extra Early Milan, Red Top Strap Leaf. Early turnips are usually bitter to the taste and not desirable.

Swedes.—Champion Purple Top, Skirving Improved.

POINTS IN GROWING POTATOES.

Plant early. Use seed of strong vitality. Cut set- to two, three, or more eyes. Plant sets 4 to 5 inches deep, 12 inches apart in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. Keep surface of soil loose and free of weeds. Protect tops from insects and disease.

Varieties.—Early: Irish Cobbler or Eureka Extra Early (white), Early Ohio (pink), Bovee (pink and white). Main Crop: Mountain, Gold Coin, or Ca

SEED.

Seed to be sown:
(early in spring: beets, carrots, lettuce, onions, parsnips, peas, radishes, kohlrabi, garden cress, salsify, spinach, parsley, and leeks.

Seed Sown:
(in hot-beds, but plants will stand some frost), cabbage, cauliflower, celery.

Seed to be sown:
(after danger of frost is over, unless protected), beans, corn, cucumbers, melons, potatoes and squash. Seed of late cabbage is not sown until May but the plants will endure frost and seeds of Swede turnips should be sown late, though turnips will stand frost.

Seed sown:
(in hot-beds, but plants will not stand frost), melons, egg-plants, peppers.

Some plants require a much longer season than others, hence in planning the garden this should be taken into consideration.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE GARDEN.

A small vegetable garden should be arranged with a view to having a good assortment and a continuous supply. It should be planned so that vegetables having a long growing season, such as beets, carrots, parsnips, and onions would be grown at one side or end of the garden so that there will be no rows scattered here and there to make the garden look patchy during late summer. A small bed of asparagus and some rhubarb roots are desirable if the garden is to be permanent and these should be put about a foot and a half from one of the boundaries so that they will not interfere with the vegetables planted every year.

Vegetables can be planted much closer in a garden than under field culture where most of the work is done with horses, hence a foot or fifteen inches is far enough apart for the rows of a good many kinds.

Following is a suggested arrangement of a small garden about 33 x 30 feet, but many other plans could be made. No provision is made for paths but if a narrow path is found necessary it can be put in where it seems most convenient. The seeds of the kinds to be sown earliest are sown in one part of the garden and the later sowings and plantings in the other so that the ground can be newly worked if necessary for the later sowings. For best results, the surface soil should be kept loose and free of weeds, by means of the rake and hoe, during the summer months.

PLAN OF A HOME VEGETABLE GARDEN (33 x 30 Feet).

Row	Kind of Vegetable.	Seed required for 30 foot row.	Distance apart of rows.	Depth to sow seed.	Distance to thin plants.	Time required to develop for use. Based on results at Ottawa.	Yield per 30 foot row.
<i>Sown or planted early.</i>							
1	Parsnip.....	1 pkt.	18 ins. from boundary.	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch	2 ins. apart.	107 to 112 days	60 to 80 lb.
2	Beets.....	1 oz.	12 ins. from Row 1.	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch	2 ins. apart, or thinned as ready.	53 to 70 days	50 to 60 lb.
3	Carrots.....	1 pkt.	12 ins. from Row 2.	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch	$1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. apart or thinned as ready.	64 to 76 days	65 to 75 lb.
4	Onions.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	12 ins. from Row 3.	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch.	1 in.	93 to 120 days	40 to 60 lb.
5	Onion Sets.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	12 ins. from Row 4.	2 ins.	Plant 2 ins. apart	56 days	40 to 60 lb.
6	Early Cabbage and Cauliflower	12 plants of each.	15 ins. from Row 5.	Roots well covered.	Plant 15 ins. apart	102 to 121 days	3 to 5 lb. per head.
7	Spinach, Mustard and Cress.....	1 pkt. of each.	15 ins. from Row 6.	$\frac{1}{4}$ inch	4 to 6 ins. apart.	60 days	Weight varies much.
8	Lettuce and Radish, followed by Squash and Melons, (3 hills of each, 5 feet apart).....	1 pkt. of each.	12 ins. from Row 7.	$\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.	Lettuce 6 ins. Radish, thinned as ready.	50 to 70 days 21 to 36 days Muskmelons, 110 to 144 days Watermelons, 98 to 161 days Squash, 66 to 104 days	Weight varies much.
9	Dwarf Early Pea.....	4 oz.	12 ins. from Row 8.	2 ins.	1 in. apart.	40 to 51 days	6 to 7 qts. in pod.
10	Second Early Pea.....	4 oz.	18 ins. from Row 9.	2 ins.	1 in. apart.	52 to 56 days	"
11	Late Pea (semi-dwarf).....	4 oz.	18 ins. from Row 10.	2 ins.	1 in. apart.	63 to 71 days	6 to 9 qts. in pod.
12	Lettuce and Radish (second sowing of this. Might be a path).....	1 pkt. of each.	18 ins. from Row 11.	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch	As before for these.	As before.	Weight varies much.
<i>Sown or planted after danger of frost is over.</i>							
13	Early Beans, $\frac{1}{2}$ row Late Beans, $\frac{1}{2}$ row.....	2 oz. of each.	18 ins. from Row 12.	2 ins.	Plant 2 ins. apart.	(Early), 47 to 53 days (Late), 66 to 76 days	10 to 20 qts.
14	Late Cabbage and Cauliflower.....	10 plants of each.	18 ins. from Row 13.	Roots well covered.	18 ins. apart.	107 to 123 days	4 to 6 lbs. per head
15	Celery (start plants early).....	1 pkt.	24 ins. from Row 14.	$\frac{1}{4}$ inch.	Plant 5 ins. apart.	5 months.	12 to 19 ozs. per head.
16	Sweet Turnips, sown June 15 to July 1.....	1 pkt.	24 ins. from Row 15.	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch.	Thin to 5 to 7 ins. apart.	60 to 90 days	60 to 80 lbs.
17	Peppers and Egg Plant, or third sowing of lettuce and radish or more late cauliflower, or early sowing of parsley.....	1 pkt. of each.	18 ins. from Row 16.	Roots well covered.	Plants 15 ins. apart.	Peppers, 132 to 178 days Egg Plants, 150 to 162 days	Yield varies much.
18	Tomatoes, trained to single stems and tied to 5 foot stakes or wires.....	1 pkt. or 15 plants.	24 ins. from Row 17.	Roots well covered.	Plants 2 feet apart.	98 to 179 days depending on when started, and season.	100 to 150 lbs.
19	Early Corn, followed by late sowing of lettuce and radish.....	1 pkt.	36 ins. from Row 18.	2 ins.	Hills 3 feet apart, thin to 5 kernels per hill.	66 to 94 days	40 to 50 ears.
20	Later corn, about 2 feet from boundary.....	1 pkt.	36 ins. from Row 19.	2 ins.	"	77 to 112 days	"

Estimated cost of seeds and plants, \$2.30; estimated value of crop, \$25.00, or more.
In addition to these, Cucumbers would be grown over wire netting tacked to one of the fences.
Melons, Cucumbers and Squash should be thinned to from two to six plants per hill.

N. B.—Fuller information on the growing of vegetables may be obtained, free of charge on application to the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont.

